

Today's Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL.

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT
will be given on
SATURDAY, the 6th January, 1900,
in the
THEATRE ROYAL,
at 9 P.M.

In Aid of the
SOUTH AFRICAN FUND,
Under the Patronage of
H.E. Sir HENRY & Lady BLAKE,
H.E. Major-General & Mrs. GASCOIGNE,
Commodore & Mrs. POWELL,
and all the
Leading Citizens.

Full Particulars Later.

Hongkong, 12th December, 1899.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Section 23 of Ordinance No. 3 of 1871, I, the Undersigned AUGUSTO JOSE MARIA GOMES, whose place of Residence and Service for the last preceding 12 months have been at No. 70, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, and who was lately under Articles of Clerkship to Mr. CHARLES DAVID WILKINSON of No. 70, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, aforesaid Solicitor, hereby give Notice that it is my intention to apply on the 12th day of January, 1900 for my Examination, Admission and Enrolment as an ATTORNEY and PROCTOR of the Supreme Court of Hongkong.

Dated this 12th day of December, 1899.
[15444] A. J. M. GOMES.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

THE Steamship
"KÖNIG ALBERT"
will leave for EUROPE from the Messageries Maritimes Buoy instead from Kowloon Pier.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 12th December, 1899. [15433]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW.
THE Company's Steamship
"HAIMUN"
Captain Hodgins, will be despatched for the above Port, TO-MORROW, the 13th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAIRRAK & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 12th December, 1899. [15364]

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA.
THE Company's Steamship
"ESMERALDA,"
Captain Cobban, will be despatched for the above Port, on FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 5 P.M.

This steamer has Superior Accommodation for Passengers and is fitted with the Electric Light.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 12th December, 1899. [15424]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM MIDDLESBRO, ANTWERP,
LONDON, COLOMBO AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship
"TOSA MARU,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 18th instant, will be subject to rent.

All ship-damaged packages must be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on MONDAY, the 18th instant, and THURSDAY, the 21st instant, both days, and to A.M. upon notice of such damage being sent in beforehand to this office.

All claims must reach the Undersigned before the 21st instant, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Hongkong, 12th December, 1899. [15454]

Intimations.

NOTICE.

THE OFFICES of the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" have this Day been removed to No. 60, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Second Floor, (the premises formerly occupied by Messrs. Powell & Co.) to which address all communications should be addressed.

ETH. F. SKERTCHLY,
Manager.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1899.

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORESS of the ITALIAN CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs most respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Post-Ports, for their kind patronage and support, and desires to state that she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cuffs and Collars renewed on old ones.

Ladies and Children's Under-clothing Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery, Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superiores will also be most grateful for any FARE, or old TRIVELS to be made into Hats for the Children of the Poor Schools, who are taught by the Sisters.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1899. [499]

Intimation.



A. S. WATSON & Co.,
LIMITED.

AS USUAL AT THIS SEASON OF

THE YEAR WE ARE

OFFERING

FOR SALE AN UNIQUE

SELECTION OF THE PUREST

AND BEST

CONFECTIONERY.

FROM THE

SIMPLEST QUALITY

TO THAT OF THE MOST RECHERCHE

DESCRIPTION.

IMPORTED FROM THE LEADING

LONDON AND PARISIAN

HOUSES.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,

LIMITED,

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1899.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

General GATACRE as will be seen by our wires of to-day has received a serious check, and there is every reason to suppose that at least twenty-five per cent. of the force which he used in his advance are either killed or prisoners of war. With the scant knowledge of the incidents, which owing to the sparseness of detail received from Reuters, is conveyed by the communications we have received, it may perhaps be unwise to too readily condemn the tactics which have once again involved our arms in disaster. But it certainly seems to us that for our officers to lead a handful of men, into a district swarming with the enemy, whose very numbers are unknown, cannot on the face of it, be open to commendation. Then again from the communications received it would appear that the very nature of the ground was unknown, and our men advanced to the attack guided by those whose information apparently was false. Of course it is well known that the whole of Cape Colony is teeming with treacherous spies and colonists, who, though British subjects in name, are quite ready to give every assistance to the Boer Commandos, and whilst information can be readily received by them of our movements, it is not by any means so easy for us to receive reliable information of theirs. Under these circumstances and the fact that the Boers can so rapidly mobilise when acting as mounted infantry, it was the height of rashness for a small body like that which General GATACRE took with him to move a long distance from their base to attack an entrenched enemy whose numbers were unknown, whose rashness is only heightened by their not being in possession of any absolutely reliable information as to the formation of the ground, and the position of the enemy with regard to that ground. From the number of casualties reported it is evident that the contour of the country prevented the forces coming into close contact and evidently the fight was, as far as the main body was concerned, confined to an artillery duel. Had the incident ended simply in an abortive duel and a retirement, there would have been nothing serious in the matter, but unfortunately, we find there are 596 reported missing. There are two ways in which this may have happened. Either they may have been detached to outflank the enemy and got cut off, or they may have formed the rear guard of the retreating force and have been obliged to sacrifice themselves, to cover the retreat. This seems the only reasonable way of accounting for such a number being missing. Of course they may come in yet, let us hope such will be the case. But whatever is the outcome, one lesson should be learnt and that is the utter folly of moving about in Boer infested country with a paltry 2,000 men, especially when those men are infantry, and when there is no accurate information to hand of the numbers of the enemy that may be brought against us. This last is just a repetition of the Ladysmith adventure where a similar number of troops were detached with even more disastrous results.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Observatory report says:-

On the 12th at 11.55 a.m. barometric pressure is slight. The depression has probably reached Japan. Pressure is highest over China. The monsoon is likely to freshen on the coast, and in the N. part of the China Sea. FORECAST:-

N. winds, probably freshening, changeable.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

TSOI ON was this morning sentenced to two months imprisonment for stealing a silver watch and chain from police constable Robertson, the value \$5.

THE returns of the number of visitors to the City Hall Museum for the week ended 10th December, are:-Europeans 190, Chinese 2508, total 2,498.

FIVE men, were charged with being concerned in the murder of the Excise officer at Latankok, at the Magistracy this afternoon after evidence of arrest was taken the case was remanded.

TO-MORROW afternoon on the Happy Valley, the Hongkong Football Club (A) will play the Officers of H.M.S. *Barfleur*. Kick-off at half-past four. The following will play for the Club:-F. H. Kew, goal; C. H. P. Hay and H. Pinckney, backs; T. W. Hornby, W. M. Humphreys and C. Pemberton, halves; J. E. Lee, E. J. Libeaud, A. F. Orward, T. J. Wild and E. E. Deacon, forwards.

THERE will be a grand entertainment on January 6th in the Theatre in aid of the Transvaal Fund. It will be under the patronage of H.E. the Governor, H.E. the General, Commodore Powell and all the leading citizens. All services, advertisements, &c., are to be given free, so a handsome sum should be handed over to the fund. The committee in charge of arrangements are Sir T. Jackson (Chairman), Mr. E. W. Mitchell, Capt. Hon. H. W. Trefusis, Mr. Motton (Secretary to the Committee), and Dr. Lawson, Hon. Sec. It is proposed to repeat the concert at popular prices on January 10th to soldiers, sailors and police.

A MEETING of the Legislative Council will be held on Thursday, 14th December, at 3 p.m. BUSINESS.

1. Fincial Minute. (No. 27.)
2. Report of the Finance Committee. (No. 11.)

3. Question:-With reference to Government Notifications Nos. 653 and 654 of 25th instant, will the Honourable the Colonial Secretary inform the Council whether the Sanitary Board in future is to be constituted in accordance with The Public Health Ordinance No. 24 of 1897, sections 4 and 5, and if the nominated members are as formerly to be unofficial members of the civil community?

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

1. First reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Companies Ordinance, 1877.

2. First reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to provide for the summoning of Chinese before the Registrar General.

3. Second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Dangerous Goods Ordinance, 1873.

4. Committee on the Bill entitled The New Territories Land Court Ordinance, 1899.

5. Third reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Merchant Shipping, the duties of the Harbour Master, the control and management of the waters of the Colony, and the regulation of vessels navigating the same. [The Acting Attorney-General will move that this Bill be committed for the purpose of making certain further amendments].

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE WAR.

Cape Colony.

An Unsuccessful Attack.

LONDON, December 10th.

Reuter's Correspondent at Moltene states that on the 10th inst. General GATACRE with a force of 2,000 made a forced march and attacked the Boer position at Stormberg in the early morning, but after a three hour artillery duel the position was found to be unassailable and the force retired.

Bechuanaland.

The Modder River bridge has been completed and trains are passing over. A strong force of Boers at Jacobsdal threaten General Methuen's flank.

The Boer Commando which cut the railway near Graspan has been driven off and communication is again restored.

Boer Entrenchments at Spytfontein.

The Boers are busy entrenching themselves at Spytfontein in several tiers of earthworks beginning at the foot of the heights.

General Methuen's Wound.

General Methuen is unable to ride and has to be driven.

Natal.

A Boer Advance.

A strong Boer column has crossed the Tugela river at Colepo to attack the Estcourt column.

A Successful Battle.

The British made an entirely successful sortie from Ladysmith on Friday night. The troops assailed and carried Lombard kop and after dynamiting the six inch guns, and a howitzer and capturing a Maxim retired with the loss of one killed and Major Henderson of the Argyle's wounded. At the same time a squadron of Cavalry cut the Boer telegraph wires and burned the Kraals to the West of Ladysmith.

British Reverses.

General GATACRE reports that he sustained a severe reverse at the attack on Stormberg. It appears that he was misled by the guides and found the ground impracticable. The casualties were 9 officers wounded, and 9 missing, 2 men killed, 17 wounded and 596 missing.

WAR NEWS BY MAIL.

Cronje's Little Joke.

CAPE TOWN, November 1st.

An account in the *Cape Times* of to-day shows that Commandant Cronje's demand for the surrender of Mafeking "to save further unnecessary bloodshed" was presented on October 16th. After the bombardment which killed one dog, Commandant Cronje's messenger found Colonel Baden-Powell fast asleep. When he awoke he invited the messenger to lunch, and then sent an answer that he would let Commandant Cronje know when he had had enough.

Lord Wolseley on the War.

Lord Wolseley, speaking on Monday at a banquet in London, said:-"I think that all people who know anything about the Army should rejoice extremely that our first experiment in mobilization has been as successful as it has been. (Cheers.) Your chairman has mentioned the name of one, a most intimate friend of mine—the present Military Secretary. I think the nation is very much indebted to him, not only for the manner in which this mobilization has been carried out, but still more for having laid that foundation on which our mobilization system is based and for making those preparations which led to its complete success. (Cheers.) There are many other names I might mention; others who have also devoted themselves for many years past in a very quiet manner and with all the ability which now, I am glad to say, so largely permeates the Army—to making these preparations and to try and bring this curious Army of ours up to the level of the modern Armies of the world. (Cheers.)"

THE OPPOSITION TO ARMY REFORM.

Although I say it myself, I think I may claim for myself and for those who have worked with me a certain meed of praise for we have worked under extreme difficulties—not only under ordinary difficulties in dealing with a very complicated arrangement, but we have had to work in the face of the dire opposition on the part of a great number of people who ought to have been the first to have helped us. (Hear, hear.) There have been referred to the opposition of the Press, but there has been nothing to the opposition we have met with in our own profession—the opposition of 10, 15, or 20 years ago—when the great reforms were begun in the Army by the ablest War Secretary who has ever been in office, I mean Lord Cardwell. His name is now almost forgotten by the present generation, and also the names of many other distinguished officers in their day, whose names were associated with many of the brightest moments of English military history, and who set their faces bravely against the opposition, and did firmly believe that the young men of those days were a set of madmen and a set of Radicals who were anxious to overturn not only British Army but the whole British Constitution with it. (Laughter.) This prejudice spread into high places, until at last we were looked upon as a lot of faddists who ought to be banished to the furthest part of our dominions. (Renewed laughter.) I am glad to say that the tree which we planted then took root, and there gradually grew up around us a body of young officers, who were highly instructed in their profession, who supported us as they went through, and enabled us to arrive at the perfection at which I think we have now arrived. (Hear, hear.)

MILITARY EDUCATION.

There has been abroad in the Army for a great many years past a most earnest desire on the part of a large section certainly to make themselves worthy of the Army and worthy of the nation by whom they were paid and for whose good they existed. That feeling has become more intensified every year, and at the present moment, if you examine the Army List, you will find that almost all the Staff officers recently gone out to South Africa have been educated at the Staff College, established and conducted by officers of the profession and not by civilians, who will be able to conduct the military affairs of the country when it comes to their turn to do so. Those men are now arriving at the top of the tree, thank God; while many of those magnificent old soldiers under whom I was brought up have disappeared from the face of the earth; and others who are to be seen in the clubs have come round—they have been converted in their last moments (laughter)—they have the frankness to tell you that they have made a mistake. They recognize that they were wrong and that we were right. (Cheers.)

THE BOER CHARACTER.

I quite endorse what the chairman says about the success of the mobilization, and I will slightly glance at the state of affairs as they at present exist in South Africa. I have the advantage of having spent some time in South Africa and of having been not only General Commanding, but Governor and High Commissioner, with high-sounding titles given me by her Majesty. I know, consequently, not only a little of South Africa, but a good deal of the Boer character. During my stay as Governor of the Transvaal I had many opportunities of knowing people whom you have recently seen mentioned as the principal leaders in this war against us. There are many traits in their character for which I have the greatest possible admiration. They are a very strong, conservative people—they do not mean in a political sense at all, but they were, I found, anxious to preserve and conserve all that was best in the institutions and ideas handed down to them from their forefathers. But of all the ignorant people in the world that I have ever been brought in contact with I will back the Boers of South Africa as the most ignorant. At the same time, they are an honest people. When the last President of the Transvaal handed over the government to us—and I may say within parentheses that the last thing an Englishman would do under the circumstances would be to look in the till (laughter)—there were only four shillings and sixpence to the credit of the Republic. (Laughter.) Within a few weeks or days of the hoisting of the British flag in the Transvaal a bill for £4,115,3d. came in against the Boer Government and was dishonoured. (Renewed laughter.)

THE QUESTION AT ISSUE.

The Boers at that time—perhaps we did not manage them properly—certainly set their faces against us, and things have gone on from bad to worse until the aspiration now moving in the minds of the Boers is not only the Transvaal, but that they should rule the whole of South Africa, that is a point which, I think, the English people must keep before them. There is no question about ruling the Transvaal or the Orange Free State; the one great question that has to be fought out between the Dutch in South Africa and the English race is whether it is to be the Boer Republic or the English Monarchy. (Cheers.) Well, if I at all understand and know the people of this nation I can see but one end to it; and it will be the end that we hope for and have looked for. (Cheers.)

WAR NOT A GAME OF CHANCE.

But I would warn every man who takes an interest in this subject not to imagine that war is ever a game of chance, and that some other game in which the most powerful

intellect wins from the very first. War is a game of ups and downs; and you may rest assured that it is impossible to read in history of any campaign that has ever been a march of triumph from beginning to end. (Hear, hear.) Therefore, if at the present moment we are suffering from disappointments, believe me, those disappointments in many ways are useful to us. We have found that the enemy who declared war against us—for they are the aggressors—are much more powerful and numerous than we anticipated. But, at the same time, believe me that anything that may have taken place lately to dishearten the English people has had a good effect. It has brought us as a nation closer together, the English-speaking people of the world have put their feet down, and intend to carry this thing through no matter what may be the consequence. (Cheers.)

THE BRITISH OFFICER AND SOLDIER.

I have the greatest possible confidence in British soldiers. I have lived with their midst many years of my life, and I am quite certain of this—that wherever their officers lead, they will follow. (Cheers.) If you look over the lists of our casualties lately you will find that the British officer has led them well. Certainly he has not spared himself; he has not been in the background. (Cheers.) He has suffered, unfortunately, and expects to suffer and ought to suffer; and I hope most sincerely and truly, whatever may be in store for us, whatever battles there may be in this war, that when we read the list of casualties there will be a very large proportion of officers suffering as well as men. It would be most unworthy of our Army and of our nation if our officers did not lead, and if they lead they must suffer as well as those who follow. I am extremely obliged to you for the compliment that has been paid to me. It has been a very great pleasure for me to come here. I thank you sincerely for having listened to me, and hope you will make every allowance for any defect in a speech which certainly had not been prepared. (Loud cheers.)

Mrs. Lionel Phillips's South African recollections.

"Well, anyhow, it is not every man who has had the experience of being sentenced to death," was the sentiment with which Mrs. Lionel Phillips, one of the five principal reformers of Johannesburg, endeavoured to console his wife when she visited him for the first time in Pretoria Gaol. That his children should know why their father was sentenced to death is the reason for which, as Mrs. Lionel Phillips tells us in a short preface, her South African recollections have been written. She wished to place on record, while the facts were still fresh in her memory, a connected summary of the chapter of South African history in which Mr. Phillips took so prominent a part and of which she, as an intelligent woman enjoying the confidence of her husband, was in a position to have full knowledge at first hand. She has carried out her intention in a simple, unpretentious, and straight-forward manner which will cause her book to be read with interest by a far wider circle than that for which it was first intended. Incidentally, in justifying Mr. Phillips to his children, Mrs. Phillips justifies Johannesburg to the world, and there are many people besides Mr. Phillips's children who will be glad to read a narrative, shorn of all technical detail, of the events which have led to the present crisis.

Mrs. Phillips is herself a South African by birth. She has known the colonial Boer from her childhood upward; her school friends were many of them daughters of the leading Dutch families of South Africa. She brings, therefore, to the writing of her story one of the first requisites—a full and familiar acquaintance with the conditions of life and character out of which the Transvaal drama has been evolved. Her early married life was spent at Kimberley, whence, after the amalgamation of the diamond mines, she went in 1889 with her English husband to Johannesburg. The year in which gold was discovered in Johannesburg was 1886. In 1889 the value of the Rand, though recognized, was far from being so fully established as it now is. Mr. and Mrs. Phillips were therefore among the Uitlanders who have seen and taken part in the struggle between the Uitlander community and the Pretoria Government from the beginning. Mrs. Phillips gave an interesting description of the Transvaal and the life of its Boer inhabitants in those days, before railways were introduced and when all locomotion had to be done by coach or ox wagon. "A not uncommon and exciting experience," she says, "was when the coach arrived at river too swollen to be crossed and the unhappy passengers had to be hoisted across in a box." She herself had often "sauntered along the Modder River in that inhuman fashion," a rope being stretched across the river and a small packing case hung upon it, which was worked by pulleys. "She found it a curious feeling to dangle a hundred and fifty feet up in the air with a roaring torrent beneath and the knowledge that if the rope broke you would not be left to tell the tale." In her childhood she had been accustomed to long journeys by ox wagon and found them "not without their charm." "Sometimes for days together we would not outspan near a house and had to sleep either in the wagon or under its cover. Bright starlight night in that climate it is no punishment to wrap oneself in a kaross and sleep in the open. Even the melancholy cry of the jackal is not unpleasant if not too near."

The Dutch districts of the Cape have for a long time been open to the influence of railroads and the increased intercourse which, easy means of communication bring in their train. Mrs. Phillips, with her knowledge of the colonial Boer, notes a great difference which she truly says, is not recognized in England between him and his compeer of the Transvaal.

Though *au fond* their natures and characters may be much alike, there is at this day a considerable difference in many of their ideas, owing to the different life they have led for several generations; and it must also be remembered that the Transvaal Boer is of a rebel stock—his hand against every man, and every man's hand against him. In 1835, when the great trek from the colony took place, these men's ancestors were the men who defied the Government—with great good cause in many instances—and whose hearts were filled with bitterness and loathing, whose one idea was to get away from their oppressors. The difficulties and dangers that they went through, fighting wild beasts, as well as Kaffirs, although it gave them a rugged independence, at the same time developed some of the very qualities possessed by their foes—namely, treachery and a callous cruelty. Hence the Boer has a distinction between them and the colonial Boer who during the same period has gradually been enjoying the advantages of settled government and contact with a superior class of person. The Boer living on his solitary farm has been so exempt from laws and has gone his own way for so many years that now force is the only argument that appeals to him.

The approximation of Boer character to that of the Kaffir, resulting from the hard conditions of early life in the Transvaal, is the keynote of much of Mrs. Phillips's appreciation of the development of contemporary history. Yet she is not unjust. She recognizes many fine qualities in the Transvaal Boer.

It is in her final account of the uprising at Johannesburg that Mrs. Phillips does not spare Dr. Jameson for having allowed the imputation of cowardice to rest unjustly upon the Reform Committee. Neither does she hold her hand in the description of the negotiations conducted by Sir Hercules Robinson for the subsequent pacification of the town. She sums them up as "a thing to the world the said spectacle of a careful Governor, a man beloved by all who knew him, but physically unfit for his work, undertaking a most difficult diplomatic mission and making a dreadful mess of it." He stayed in Pretoria five days, saw Kruger once, and sent the British Resident to persuade Johannesburg to disarm or a promise that the grievances should be examined and redressed. It was not till he had returned to Cape Town that he had negotiated no terms whatever for their surrender, but had led Johannesburg absolutely at the mercy of the Boer army. He stayed the most signal acts of tyranny and injustice were committed over and over again in the Boer oligarchy. The home Government, in Mrs. Phillips's opinion, is acquitted on the ground that "Sir Hercules was the stick that broke in Chamberlain's hand." But none the less, the result of the blunders committed on both sides is the present state of war.

Lord C. Balfour on the War.

Lord Charles Balfour, M.P., was the principal speaker at a public meeting held on Monday in Victoria-hall, Sunderland, in support of the policy of the Government in South Africa. "Mr. Frobenius Gordon," he said, "chairman, and there was a grand attendance. The preliminary period of waiting was beguiled by the singing in chorus of a series of patriotic songs led by the organ."

Lord Charles Balfour, who was greeted with loud cheers, said the only topics that at this moment interested the public were the war and the South African policy of the Government. "The present meeting was not a party meeting, but partook more of a national and patriotic character, because at this juncture none was for a party," but "all were for the State." (Cheers.) He had rather deplored the line taken by a portion of the Press and by some of the Tory party towards such hysterical persons as Dr. Clark. "As a faithful man," he said, "I am sure that the few people who held opinions that were very unpopular and diametrically opposed to those of the majority doubtless held these opinions conscientiously. They were all the better for criticism, and the nature and extent of that criticism really showed how truly this great Empire was united on the question of the Transvaal. More than nine-tenths of the people of this country were thoroughly convinced that the present war was a just war for a just cause." (Cheers.)

If trouble had arisen for us in any other part of the world there was, now, no doubt that the Boer Republic and its armed forces would have taken advantage of that trouble in order to try and turn us out of South Africa. The question of maintaining our supremacy in the Transvaal and British paramountcy in South Africa was in "very danger" than we knew before the war. "Why were we fighting the war? Because we interfered with the acquisition of a British subject to the Transvaal, and because they did not allow the Uitlanders freedom of speech, or personal liberty, or even a share in the administration of the territory."

lies in the Transvaal Boer and believes in the future which may be before him when his country is "delivered from the yoke of the corrupt foreign." Hollander. She has no words too strong for the Hollander and German gang by whom President Kruger has allowed himself to be surrounded. Of Kruger himself she says that "once seen he is not easily to be forgotten." He has a certain natural dignity of bearing, and I think his character is clearly to be read on his face—strength of will and cunning, with the dulness of expression one sees on peasants' faces." The habit of mind which inclines him to govern all foreigners as Kaffirs is illustrated by the following incidents which occurred shortly after the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Phillips in Johannesburg. A famine, during which prices for the necessities of life had risen to almost prohibitive sums, had deeply oppressed the population of Johannesburg, with the necessity for establishing railway communication with the Cape. President Kruger had refused to give his consent to the construction of any railway in the Transvaal until the Delagoa Bay line had been completed. Numerous petitions had, however, been presented to him from various parts of the country, and he had consented to come to Johannesburg to hear the representatives of the people on the subject. "Thousands of people had assembled at the Wanderers Hall, and the President was to address them from the platform. Mrs. Phillips had a seat just behind him."

Just as he was beginning to speak some youths in the crowd below began to sing "Rule Britannia." He glared stolidly into space for a moment, then roared out, as if speaking to a naughty child, "Bliss!" (Be quiet.) A burst of laughter was the natural response, as the ordinary uneducated mind is not accustomed to the paternal methods he employs with his own people. Without a single word he turned his

although they paid the whole of the Transvaal taxes. Let it be always remembered that we did not ask for the Uitlanders one single privilege beyond those which Dutch settlers enjoyed in the Cape Colony. One point which he could not help referring to was the possibility that the Cape Dutch might sooner or later intervene in the present conflict. If they did so that might at first be awkward for us, but it would be still more awkward afterwards for the Dutch. He confessed that he regarded with great apprehension what might be the attitude of the natives towards the vanquished when we had conquered the Boers. He had already said, and he must repeat, that in view of such a contingency the Government were not even now sending out sufficient troops to South Africa. It was probable that when our Government calculated what was necessary for this campaign they did not reckon upon so early an accidental capture of two of our battalions, or upon possible accessions of Cape Dutch to the Boer side, or upon the possible action of the natives when our enemy was defeated. Whilst there was no serious crisis at present, we must remember that somewhat critical developments might arise. He did not himself believe that the Boers would have ventured to go to war against the united forces and resources of our Empire unless they had received some friendly advice—quite unofficially, of course (laughter and cheers)—that they would fare better if they fought than if they did not fight, and that by fighting they would afford some ground for certain other countries to interpose in the way of arbitration. Having paid a tribute to the memory of that gallant but unfortunate young officer, Commander Egerton. Lord Charles said he had seen it stated that the Boers had sent to this country or elsewhere to get privates. Where would any such privates get to? Why, only to the very bottom of the deep blue sea, and then quickly (laughter and cheers). In commending the way in which the transports had been got ready, he said some people who did not understand what had to be done seemed to think the process slow. It no more followed that we should keep hundreds of camels and elephants always ready in London because we should require such animals if we went to war in Egypt or India than that we should have transports ready before they were needed, especially as our mercantile marine offered such vast resources. No fewer than 115 vessels, with a gross tonnage of 56,000 tons, had been employed in the transport of our troops, and all without interfering with the trade of the country. It was a great matter that we could now more than ever count upon the affection and sympathy of the great American nation. If foreign Powers seriously considered the vast resources of this country he thought that perhaps the language of their Press would not be quite so disagreeable. Being now engaged in war, we had to finish the fight; in sporting phrase, we were to be a fight to a knock-out. (Laughter.) He fully believed in the patriotism of our people and the splendidly proved heroism of our soldiers and sailors. We intended to vanquish the Boers and to settle the Transvaal question adopting in its settlement the lines of fairness, sympathy, and justice. (Cheers.)

Upon the motion of Mr. Duxford, M.P., Lord C. Bessford was thanked for his address.

Continental Opinion.

PARIS, October 27th.

The perfidious efforts of Dr. Leyds' diplomacy have long been notorious throughout the whole of Europe. He is certainly one of the most active, audacious, and perhaps dangerous of the Boer emissaries; for, not content with falsifying history, misrepresenting facts, and exciting passion, he employs most artful and insinuating means, and this with such adroitness that it sternly contradicted he can shrink responsibility by insisting that his words are more than this, and I must not be misinterpreted as saying more. I have heard more and more covert allusions, indeed, to other and more persuasive methods as having been used by him to enlist supporters. I will not dwell on such insinuations, nor hypocritically credit them while feigning to repudiate them. When a man has indignantly combated the calumnious legend of the Dreyfus Syndicate, he cannot consistently assume the existence of a Transvaal Syndicate. I do not, therefore, in any way accuse Dr. Leyds, or those inspired by him, of exercising or being subject to influences which could not be publicly avowed. I do not, however, shrink from saying, that he recoils from no means, however unscrupulous, of exciting the opinion of the world against England, and of creating a strong animosity against English policy. As such accusations should not be put forward without demonstration, let me state what has been going on for the last two days.

The newspapers published yesterday Sir A. Milner's despatch stating that he was desirous of preventing the Boers from taking part in the quarrel, but that there was some reason to fear his voice might not be listened to. These journals immediately question Sir A. Milner's sincerity, and insinuated that his efforts to keep the Basutos quiet existed only on paper. This was a stepping-stone for an outburst of calumny, for holding up a pretended fact to world-wide indignation. Up to yesterday Dr. Leyds kept in the background, but to-day he appears on the scene, not at Paris but at Brussels, because his words are more effective telegraphed and published in the latter city. The insinuation of yesterday is to-day officially confirmed. Here is the Brussels telegram:—

"Dr. Leyds is informed that the English are arming South African natives and are making use of them in their conflict with the Boers. Dr. Leyds states that he has information which precludes any doubt of the correctness of this news."

And this evening the *Débat*, without accepting as absolute truth the statements of Dr. Leyds, publishes an article with dwells on the dangers to which the whites of South Africa would be exposed, and, no doubt with perfect good faith, treats a mere hypothesis as a fact, perils to civilization throughout the world. The *Débat* anticipates protestations from the English Government of its desire for the neutrality of the native races, but says:—

"It may be that without England having naturally anything to do with it, the Basutos may one day enter on the scene. They have old quarrels to settle with the descendants of the terrible Boer trekkers of 1836. Their intervention might therefore be explained in the most spontaneous way and it would perhaps be calculated to serve British interests. It might be the signal for a great devastation in South Africa. The Kaffirs number nearly 4,000,000, while the whites scattered among them are scarcely 800,000. The natives have been subjected to the patient labours of the missionaries, but they are still to be seen in the same attitude, which, as there is now no illusion, has nothing angelic. If they take up arms, there is a risk of the war becoming very long, and of a general pillage accumulating ruins in all parts of South Africa."

This is the way in which respectable journals unconsciously aid and abet the methods employed by Dr. Leyds.

The *Temps*, well prepared for surprises, dwells on the terrible disproportion of the forces of the belligerents, and urges that temporary equality of forces should be utilized for attempting negotiations for the benefit of

the weaker party. It observes that information is being withheld from the English public, and that the abandonment of the wounded at Dundee was only indirectly avowed in the House of Commons.

The *Liberté* learns from its London Correspondent that, in spite of the War Office silence, the capture of Mafeking may be considered as an accomplished fact.

German Entente Cordiale.

BERLIN, November 5th.

It is noteworthy that, as the day of the Emperor's departure for England approaches, the Anglophobia of the German Press is proportionately modified. This is doubtless due to the obvious impropriety of vilifying a nation to whose Sovereign and people the German Emperor is shortly to pay a friendly visit. In connection with this revulsion of feeling it should be pointed out that the *Kölnische Zeitung* and the *Frankfurter Zeitung* have not contributed to the Anglophobic effusions of their contemporaries.

To-day no fewer than three leading journals, among them being the *Post*, which is traditionally Anti-English, publish articles rebutting the idea that Germany hates, or is even hostile to, England. Their main object, however, is to make capital out of the situation for the Navy Bill by skillful insinuations that Great Britain will have to reorganize her military system, hoping thereby to reconcile the German people to the necessity of a first-class fleet.

The following announcement with regard to the Samoa Agreement was issued by the Foreign Office last night:—

"The Governments of Great Britain and Germany have come to an agreement by which Great Britain renounces in favour of Germany all her rights over the Islands of Upolu and Savaii in the Samoan group.

"The Governments of Great Britain and Germany renounce in favour of the United States of America their rights over the Islands of Tutuila, and the other islands in the Samoan group east of the 151st degree of east longitude.

"Germany renounces in favour of Great Britain her rights over the Tonga Islands, including the Vavau group and Savage Island.

"Germany transfers to Great Britain the islands in the Solomon group now belonging to her, situated to the east and south-east of Bougainville and Buka.

"The two Governments agree to divide the neutral zone in the *Fijerland* of the African Gold Coast in such a way that the western portion, including Gambaga and Mamprusi, shall fall to Great Britain, and the eastern portion, including Yendi and Chakosi, to Germany."

Abortive Virulence.

ODESSA, October 31st.

The attempts to collect subscription throughout South Russia for the Transvaal have resulted in an utter fiasco, notwithstanding the continued bitter Press campaign against England.

LONDON, November 9th.

Pietermaritzburg, the capital of Natal, is strongly fortified with heavy guns placed on heights commanding the approaches to the town.

The *Daily Chronicle* correspondent at Cape Town states that twenty New South Wales Lancers, who arrived a few days ago from London, are returning to Australia—five owing to ill-health and fifteen because their employers refused to extend their leave. The withdrawal is not likely to materially weaken the strength of the corps.

Later particulars have been received of the British victory over the Boers in the neighbourhood of the railway line between Ladysmith and Colenso on Friday last. It appears that a strong British force from Ladysmith having made a reconnaissance towards Colenso discovered Boer guns at the summit of Grobler's Kloof. The artillery of both forces were soon in action. Meanwhile the British cavalry skirted the hill, while the infantry crept to the summit regardless of the fire of the enemy, which was unceasing and well directed. Several brave British soldiers fell either dead or wounded, before the mountain had been climbed, but the force still pressed on. On reaching the summit a stout resistance was offered by the Boers, but eventually the enemy were driven from their position by a succession of splendid charges, over 100 Boers being killed by British bayonets, while the remainder were driven in headlong rout to the plain below. Here they were intercepted by the British cavalry, and literally slashed to pieces.

A Transvaal artillery officer, disguised as an ambulance driver, entered Ladysmith three times on Thursday last with wounded soldiers hoping to observe the effect of the Boer shells after the bombardment. The identity of this "ambulance driver" was not discovered until too late to effect his arrest, but it is thought that the information he obtained will not prove of great service to the enemy in the carrying out of their designs.

It appears that after the battle of Elands-lagte the Boer garrison at Johannesburg were sent to the front, and only one gun and a few police were left in the city.

The British authorities have ascertained that the Boers have an enormous supply of shot and shell cartridges, they having been lying in heavy stocks ever since the Jameson raid.

An armoured train with a strong detachment of the Royal Irish Fusiliers has left Estcourt for Colenso with a view to repairing the line which has been destroyed by the Boers. The Boers seem to have withdrawn from Colenso and are concentrating four miles northward in the direction of Ladysmith. A Boer despatch referring to the recent fighting before Ladysmith declared that the British artillery fire created veritable inferno. The Auxiliary corps formed at Johannesburg prior to the outbreak of hostilities comprised principally of foreign outlanders, have been shot by Boers for their cowardice during the battle of Elands-lagte. This action of the Boers has led to some discontent among the survivors of the legion.

The Boer investment of Ladysmith exhibits so little enterprise and skill that British cavalry are constantly out-reconnoitring. General Joubert's inactivity is attributed to heavy losses which the Boers have sustained. It is not expected that hostilities will be resumed until the Boer columns, which were sent southward and which suffered terrible loss are reconcentrated.

A Boer force consisting of 350 men have captured Ingwalima in Zululand. A large commando of the Boers has burned Bromerdorp, a village in Swaziland. It is thought from this that the Swazis have been giving trouble.

A Boer force comprising 3,000 burghers and many German artillerymen with several heavy quick-firing guns have left Pretoria. These troops are proceeding to the Orange Free State frontier in anticipation of a British invasion in that direction.

The Imperial Government has gratefully declined Canada's offer to send a second contingent to South Africa.

The *Times* publishes the following:—

"The battle at Belmont opened at 5.56 a.m. on the 11th. The Guards attacked the first position, climbing the hillsides under an extremely heavy fire, which was reserved till they were within 50 yards. The Guards did not answer the fire, but used the bayonet only. Their charge is one of the finest achievements

in the record of the Brigade. Afterwards the Grenadiers, the Scots Guards, and the Coldstreamers covered the advance, clearing consecutively the second and third positions of the enemy. The 9th Brigade, consisting of the Yorkshires, the Northumberlands, and their supports were especially exposed to a concentrated fire. Our artillery severely damaged the Boer laager in the rear; but the pursuing cavalry was unable to overtake the fugitives or transport. Lieut. Willoughby, of the Coldstreamers, was treacherously shot from an ambush under cover of a white flag. Lieut. Blundell, of the Grenadiers, (since dead) was shot by a wounded Boer while succouring him. Especial gallantry was displayed by Major Milton, leading the Mounted Infantry, who were ambushed close to the scene of action. He supplied a trooper, whose horse was killed, with his own, and walked away under a heavy fire of bullets. The prisoners say that they did not believe, before the fight, that all the armies of Europe could drive them out. The Boers used some Dum-Dum bullets.

SOUTH AFRICA ITEMS.

THE DISAPPOINTMENT ON THE BOERS. THEIR FAILURE TO CRUSH A SMALLER BRITISH FORCE.

A special cable from London to the *Englishman* states that well authenticated reports are published of the widespread and growing dissatisfaction in the Boers' ranks, which is assuming an aggressive aspect. They were led to expect a comparatively easy task in overwhelming the British forces in South Africa. The determined and successful resistance offered, and the failure of their plans, especially of their rushing tactics in Natal, have disheartened them greatly. Most strenuous efforts were made to bring the fullest available resources to bear at the outset, with the idea of inflicting crushing defeats upon the British before reinforcements arrived. Even children of thirteen years of age were compelled to take up arms. Now dysentery has broken out, and large numbers are said to be incapacitated from this cause.

ATTEMPTS TO INDUCE COLONIAL BURGHERS TO REBEL.

Another special telegram to the *Englishman* states that the Boers are using every inducement to influence Afrikaners in the Cape Colony to rebel, and to throw in their lot with them. Particularly imposing demonstrations have been made at Colesberg by the Boer Commandant, and the strongest appeals have been addressed to the Colonial Burgers to come out and join the Boer cause. The Boers are said to have been crowned with victory. The Boers are preparing to retire from Ladysmith.

A NEW MANOEUVRE.

Colonel Baden Powell is instructing his men in what is a new but after some quick change of course back with fixed bayonets. The men are taught to use their rifles as lances.—S. F. P.

FOOTBALL.

HONGKONG F. C. v. ROYAL WELSH FUSILIERS.

This interesting and well contested game was played on the Club ground on the Happy Valley yesterday afternoon. A good showing of spectators was present, principally soldiers, and the weather was delightful. The game was keenly contested all through, but with perfect good humour. Jenkins took Howards place at half back, otherwise the Club would have been the same as on Saturday.

The Club kicked off from Ravillon end at 4.20 p.m. Some pretty play by the Club forwards took the ball down to the R.W.F. goal at once, but after some quick play the ball was sent back up the field, the soldiers' left wing getting hold of it. A good run was spelt by the ball going into touch. After the throw out, the Club worked the ball down to the soldiers goal, where, after some slight scrambling it was placed into the net by Danby with a hot shot. This was about 5 minutes after the start. After this the soldiers continually bombarded the Club goal, but failed to get by Kew, he doing some good handling. The play was pretty even for a few minutes, when the R.W.F. left wing again got away, Kew only saving the expense of a corner, which, however, was unfruitful. Some more hot shots from R.W.F. forwards were well saved by Kew, who had plenty of work. The soldiers continually got away with the ball but seemed unable to score. Kew saving brilliantly, Pinckney relieved the pressure by a well timed kick to his wing, which Noble took advantage of, getting clean down the field, but not being well backed up, his good run was unprofitable.

The forwards again pressed and sent in a hot shot, but Kew again saved in good style, the ball being passed to Ross and Green who got well away and after some good combined play, Low sent in a hot shot, finding the net, scoring the second goal for the Club. Ross got hurt and had to leave the field for a few minutes. After kicking off the soldiers travelled down with the ball to the Clubs goal and from a scrimmage in front of goal secured a corner, after the kick out the ball was got well clear of the Club goal when the R.W.F. centre half back tripped Danby from behind. A foul was given and free kick followed. Here some dispute arose. Jenkins took the kick, on the Referee blowing his whistle appeared to kick at the ball. The Fusiliers rightly charged and took the ball, but the Club appealed and the ball was brought back. Nothing remarkable happened up to the blowing of the whistle at half time, when the score was—

H. K. F. C. 2 goals to R. W. F. 0.

On resuming play, Ross reappeared. After 2 or 3 minutes play the R.W.F. got a free kick from about half way. The ball was kept in the Club's 25 for sometime, the Soldiers very near scoring once. Looker relieved and Low got away with a good run only being brought up by Bellis. Two corners were gained in rapid succession. The Club, but a good hot and head work of the soldiers' backs prevented any score. A foul in front of the R.W.F. goal resulted in a scrimmage, in which C. T. Kew hurt his ankle and had to retire for some time. The soldiers kept hovering round the Club goal every now and then getting in a shot but could not get past Kew, until, at length, from a scrimmage they rushed the ball, thus scoring their first goal. C. T. Kew again resumed his place though somewhat lame. From this on the Club seemed to go to pieces and failed to stop the rushes of the soldiers. Some splendid dribbling by Bellis enabled the R. W. F. to score again thus equalizing, much to the delight of their partisans. From the kick off, again the soldiers took the ball and after some good play by Miller, scored the third goal. Getting the ball again Williams went off down the field, trying a long shot which ended in a corner against the Club. From the corner kick, C. T. Kew got the ball and took it out of danger, passing to Ross. A good run followed but was well stopped by the R. W. F. backs. Williams again went off with the ball passing it to his centre, who went in a hard shot

well saved by Kew. Some long kicking followed until Miller took the ball, passing every one until he came to Looker, who effectively put an end to his career. The ball was soon sent back to the Club quarter where after some tricky play in front of goal it was sent through for a fourth time. Only a few minutes were left to play and at call of time no further score being made, the R.W.F. left the field the victors by four goals to two.

The teams lined up as follows:—

R.W.F.
Goal.
Edwards. Bellis.
Half Backs.
Phillips. Pannell. Jones.
Forwards.
Williams. Neil. Miller. Stevens. Dawson.

O
Forwards.
Ross. Green. Danby. Noble. Low.
Half Backs.
C. T. Kew. Hancock.
Backs.
Looker. Pinckney.
Goal.
F. H. Kew.
Referee Mr. Duncan.

For the victors, Williams and Miller in the forward line played a good game, in fact it is hard to pick out the individual players as they all played well.

For the Club, Looker and Pinckney played well as also did both the Kews. The forwards played well together, but shot very badly.

There is no doubt that the best team won, as the R.W.F. continually got through the defence and peppered the goal unmercifully. If the Club had had a less tried custodian than Kew, they would have left the field with very much the worst of the game. Much credit is due to the R.W.F. for the way they pulled the game out of the fire.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

(Before Mr. Justice Wise, Puisse Judge.)

December 12th.

Rosa Ah Sue late barmaid of the Stag Hotel sued the proprietor, Chow Chee Kwai for \$750 for wrongful dismissal and breach of agreement defendant having agreed to employ the claimant as a barmaid for ten months.

The claimant was represented by Mr. Mounsey and the defendant by Mr. Husbands.

The case was an adjournment from 7th inst. when the parties sought a compromise.

The suit arose from an objection raised at the last licensing sessions, by the police to the renewal of the licence of the Stag Hotel, on account of the employment of the two barmaids, Rosa Ah Sue and Ruby Dwyer, the licence being eventually granted after their dismissal. The defendant since the adjournment had paid into court \$157.50, but his Honour held that as there was nothing alleged against the personal character of the claimant she was entitled to the full amount of her claim and judgment was entered accordingly with costs.

Ruby Dwyer who made a similar claim was also given judgment for the full amount with costs.

In a counter claim made by Chow Chee Kwai against the two claimants for \$35.50 for the value of certain articles of furniture judgment was agreed to and entered for the claimant.

CANTON NOTES.

(From the *Tsun Wan Yat Po*.)

KIDNAPPING.

The buildings at Chow Tau Point, Canton, are very fine, though there are some poor houses as well. In one of the houses, which appeared rather dilapidated lived an old woman and several maid-servants. Last Saturday, a man named by some ferocious looking men, rowed up to the Point, and the men landed went straight to the old woman's house and carried two of the maid servants back to the sampan and rowed away again. The woman who saw the kidnappers leaving the house with the maids, followed after them shouting for help but without effect, the robbers having a good start managed to escape.

(From Japanese Papers.)

The Inzan Gold Mine.

SEUL, November 25th.

It was recently reported that the Korean Government had granted a concession to Mr. Morgan to work the Inzan gold mine. The *Kojo Shimun* (a Korean paper) states, however, that the Korean Government has now refused the grant on the ground that the mine should be worked by Koreans. The British *Chong-A-Jaire* has made a vigorous protest against the refusal of the Korean Government, and negotiations are in progress.

The Inzan Mine Affair.

SEUL, November 27th.

A collision has taken place between Great Britain and Germany in regard to the application of Mr. Morgan to obtain a concession for working the Inzan gold mine.

It is alleged that the German Consul has lodged a protest with the Korean Government that the concession should not be granted to the British, but to German subjects.

The Kwang-Chau-wan Affair.

TOKYO, November 27th.

The Peking dispatch of the 26th states that the French demands in regard to the Kwang-chau-wan disturbance are that the official responsible for the murders and the outbreak should be put to death and a small pecuniary compensation paid. It is believed that the Chinese Government will easily accede to the unexpectedly small demand.

NOTANDA.

CALENDAR.

Meteorological means based on fifteen years' observations to 1898.

Barometer 30.181
Thermometer 62.4
Humidity 64
Rainfall 0.985

TO-DAY.

Tuesday, 12th December, 1899.

Chinese—10th of 11th moon of 25th year of Kwang-hi.

Sun—Sets 5hr. 32min.
High water—Morning 5hr. 16min.
Afternoon 5hr. 16min.
Low water—Morning 5hr. 49min.
Afternoon 5hr. 49min.

TO-MORROW.

Wednesday, 13th December, 1899.

Chinese—11th of 11th moon of 25th year of Kwang-hi.

Sun—Rises 5hr. 32min.
Sets 5hr. 32min.
High water—Morning 5hr. 16min.
Afternoon 5hr. 16min.
Low water—Morning 5hr. 49min.
Afternoon 5hr. 49min.

ANNIVERSARIES.

1840—Rev. V. Stanton released by the Chinese authorities.

1843—Death of the ex-King of Holland.

1857—The demands of the Allied Plenipotentiaries forwarded to Yeh.

1874—The N. Y. L. & Co.'s steamer *Mongol* ran on a sunken rock near the Nine Pins and sank in five minutes, 17 lives lost, including Capt. Flamank and his wife.

1890—Imperial decree stating that the Foreign Ministers at Peking are to be received in audience every New Year.

1898—Great fire at Hanyang, over 1,000 houses destroyed.

TO-MORROW.

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High water—Morning 5hr. 16min.
Afternoon 5hr. 16min.
Low water—Morning 5hr. 49min.
Afternoon 5hr. 49min.

ANNIVERSARIES.

1345—Council of Trent.

1832—French flag hoisted down from the Consulate at Canton by Chinese.

1862—Confederate victory at Fredericksburg.

1897—The Borneo rebel Mat Salleh repulsed the expedition sent against him, killing Mr. Jones and 6 Sikhs.

1898—Russia demands cession of Miao-tao Islands and Newchwang.

AGENDA.

TO-MORROW.

Imperial German Mail Line steamer *König Albert* for Hamburg.

4 p.m.—Cargo ex *Mazagon* subject to rent.

4.15 p.m.—Football H.K.F.C. "A" team v. Officers of H.M.S. *Barfleur*.

6 p.m.—"E" Co., Company Drill at Headquarters.

5.30 p.m.—Company Drill for recruits of all units.

5.30 p.m.—"D" Co., Company and Arm Drill at Headquarters.

5.6 p.m.—Practice for unenrolled drummers.

6-7 p.m.—Band Practice.

THURSDAY, 14th.

2.15 p.m.—Magistracy—Adjourned. Launma piracy.

3 p.m.—Meeting of the Legislative Council.

4 p.m.—N. Y. L. & Co. steamer *Riojun Maru* leaves for Victoria B.C.

N. L. H. A. steamer *König Albert* leaves for Havre and Hamburg.

4.15—Football Rugby match, at Happy Valley.

5 to 5.30—Regular meeting of the Deligenta Lodge of Instruction.

H.K.V.C. ORDERS.

5.30—Trumpeter's Class at Headquarters.

5.30—F.B. Company Drill at Kowloon Docks.

5.30—"A," "B," and "C" Coys, Gun Drill at East Point.

FRIDAY, 15th.

Cargo ex *Afridi* subject to rent.

Application list for shares in the New Great Eastern and Caledonian Gold Mining Co. closes.

Noon—N. Y. L. & Co. steamer *Hakata Maru* leaves for Europe.

Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Tantalus* leaves for Liverpool direct.

Austrian Lloyd's steamer *Vindobona* leaves for Trieste.

4.15 p.m.—Football Challenge Shield first round.

Cargo ex *Paradise* subject to rent.

Cargo ex *MacDuff* subject to rent.

H.K.V.C. ORDERS.

5.30 p.m.—Signalling Class.

SAURDAY, 16th.

P. & O. steamer *Japan* leaves for Plymouth, and London.

4 p.m.—Football—Shield Tie, "A" Co. R.W.F. v. 38th Co. R.

4.30 for 5 p.m.—Regular meeting of the Perseverance Lodge of Hongkong.

Pacific Mail steamer *China* leaves for San Francisco.

9 a.m.—Concert at St. Andrew's Hall in aid of "Kowloon Institute" and "Star Coffee House."

Cargo ex *China* subject to rent.

MONDAY, 18th.

H.K.V.C. ORDERS.

5.30—"E" Co. Launch leaves S. M. Pier, for Electric Lighting at Belcher's.

TUESDAY, 19th.

1 p.m.—Victoria Recreation Club Regatta.

4 p.m.—Election by ratepayers of two members for the Sanitary Board.

SHIPPING AND MAIL NEWS.

MAILS DUE.

German (*Preussen*) to-morrow.

German (*König Albert*) to-morrow.

Indian (*Suisang*) to-morrow.

American (*Doric*) 14th inst.

Indian (*Lightning*) 18th inst.

Australian (*Taiyuan*) 18th inst.

French (*Caledonien*) 20th inst.

American (*Nippon Maru*) 23rd inst.

Canadian (*Empress of China*) 25th inst.

Australian (*Titan*) 31st inst.

The steamer *Lightning* from Calcutta, left Singapore for this port this morning.

The M. M. Co.'s steamer *Caledonien*, with the next French mail, will leave Singapore to-day, Tuesday, at 4 p.m. for this port via Saigon.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK RETURNS.

Isla de Cuba at Kowloon Dock.

Isla de Luzon " "

Silima " "

R.I.G.M.S. Hertha " "

Rohilla " "

Nanyang " "

Clara " "

Triumph " "

U.S. Iris " "

Foran " "

D. Juan d'Austria Cosmopolitan

Holstein " "

Menmuir " "

PASSED THE CANAL.

Outward—10th November—*Stam*, *Tosa Maru*, 14th November—*Williburg*, *Benjay Whitehall*, 17th November—*Glenfarg*, *Benzler-Silima*, *Dardanus*, *Nes*, *Annam*, 21st November—*Antenor*, *Preussen*, *Bedouin*, *Dergunah*, 24th November—*Marionethshire*, 28th November—*Caledonien*, *Alderny*, *Hilchi Maru*, *Hollatia*, *Romya*, *Thordis*, 1st December—*Salatia*.

Homeward—1st December—*Bayern*, *Java*, *Marla*,

Intimations.

PHOTOGRAPHIC
PLATES, PAPERS, FILMS, CHEMICALS, KODAKS, CAMERAS,
&c., &c., &c.

Coast Port Orders Executed.

ACHEE & CO.,
FURNITURE STORE, 7, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG. [1239a]

"CLAYMORE."

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS:-

THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.

[1247a]

PETER SYS' WONDERFUL SPECIFIC.

THE only remedy at present known as an INFALLIBLE and PERMANENT CURE for
SPRUE, DYSENTRY, DIARRHŒA, HEMORRHOGE and ULCERATION
of the BOWELS.

Recommended by some of the Chief Specialists of the Medical Profession.
Sold retail by all Chemists and Wholesale.

by
THE PETER SYS COMPANY,
(Proprietors and Sole Manufacturers),
9, Old China Street,
Shanghai.

12th October, 1898.

[1242]

Dr. KNORR'S
ANTI-PYRINE

Patented
"LION BRAND"
In Powder and Crystals, also in Drops of 5
grains, easily soluble in Water,
Wine, &c.
FEVER, RHEUMATIC and NEURALGIC
AFFECTIONS,
NERVOUS AFFECTIONS.

ARGONIN.

(Registered Trade Mark.)

SOLUBLE CASEIN-SILVER PREPARATION.

Used in Gonorrhœa in 1 to 2 per cent. solu-
tions possesses similar bactericidal action to
silver nitrate, but is distinguished by complete
absence of irritating properties.

It is requested that the directions on the
boxes for making solutions shall be implicitly
followed.

CHINA EXPORT, IMPORT & BANK CO.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS!

[34]

UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

MELLIN'S
FOOD

For INFANTS and INVALIDS.

When prepared is similar to Breast Milk.

MELLIN'S FOOD WORKS, PECKHAM, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Entertainments.

CONCERT.

SATURDAY, the 16th December, 1899,
at 9.20 P.M.

IN AID OF

"THE KOWLOON INSTITUTE"
and
"THE STAR COFFEE HOUSE"

THE following Ladies and Gentlemen have
kindly consented to assist at the above
concert.

Messdames Bodeley, Buttanshaw, Campbell,
Sculford, and Vallings, and
Dr. Riehoff and Messrs. Ardron, Barrett,
De Calb, Fleet, Grace, C. Schröder, H. A.
Siebs, and Maestro Galuzzi.

Tickets may be obtained from the Com-
ptroller at the City Hall, on MONDAY, the 11th
December, and the following days between
10 A.M. and 4 P.M.

Front Seats (Reserved) Two Dollars.
Back Seats One Dollar.
Hongkong, 8th December, 1899. [1514a]

THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL.

THE HONGKONG AMATEUR
DRAMATIC CLUB

will give

TWO PERFORMANCES

of the

LAUGH LE FARCE

entitled

"MOTHER-IN-LAW"

in THREE ACTS

by

TALFOURD TWIGG, Esq.,

on

THURSDAY, 21st December, 1899,

SATURDAY, 22nd December, 1899,

commencing each evening at 9 p.m. precisely.

Dress Circle, \$3. Stalls, \$2. Pit, \$1.
Half-price to Pitt for Soldiers, Sailors and
Police in Uniform.

Tickets can be obtained at the Booking
Office of the Theatre, City Hall, on and after
MONDAY, 18th December, at 10 a.m.

Booking Office will be open daily from
that time from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

Late Trains will run 4 hour after the fall of
the curtain.

H. C. NICOLLE,
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1899. [1498a]

Masonic.

DELIGENTIA LODGE OF

INSTRUCTION.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above
LODGE will be held in the FREEMASONS'
HALL, Zeland Street, on THURSDAY, the 14th
instant, at 5 for 5.30 p.m. precisely. Visiting
Brethren are cordially invited to attend.
Hongkong, 8th December, 1899. [1515a]

PERSÉVERANCE LODGE OF

HONGKONG, No. 1, 165.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above
LODGE will be held in the FREEMASONS'
HALL, Zeland Street, on SATURDAY, the 14th
instant, at 4.30 for 5 p.m. precisely. Visiting
Brethren are cordially invited to attend.
Hongkong, 8th December, 1899. [1518a]

Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY.

HOMeward PASSENGER SEASON,
1900.

NOTICE.

THE Undermentioned Vessels will sail from
CHINA DIRECT

FOR

MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH

AND

LONDON.

WITHOUT TRANSHIPMENT.

STEAMERS.

LEAVE.

For

For Freight or Passage, apply to

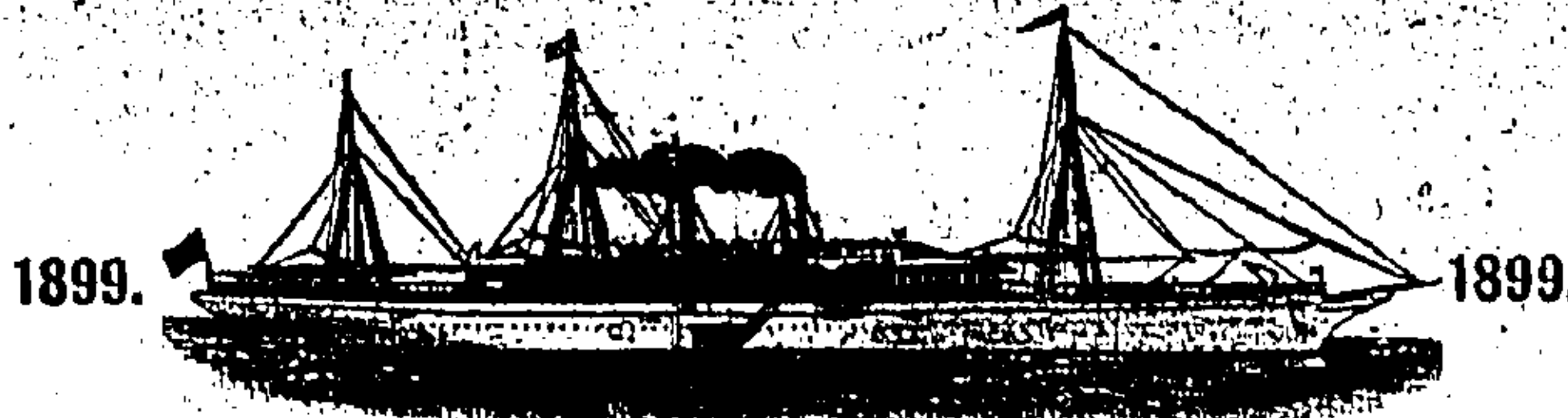
H. A. RITCHIE,

Superintendent, Hongkong.

4th December, 1899. [1499a]

Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY.'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.
THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA
AND THE UNITED STATES.

(Calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA & VICTORIA, E.C.)
Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN...Comdr. Geo. A. Lee, R.N.R. ...WEDNESDAY, 20th Dec., 1899.
EMPRESS OF CHINA...Comdr. R. Archibald, R.N.R. ...WEDNESDAY, 17th Jan., 1900.
EMPRESS OF INDIA...Comdr. O. P. Marshall, R.N.R. ...WEDNESDAY, 14th Feb., 1900.

THE magnificent Twin-screw Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND
SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER
(B.C.) in 12 DAYS, saving THREE DAYS to a WEEK in the Trans-Pacific journey, and
make connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS
of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY which leave daily, and cross the Continent FROM
THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made
at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which
passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD.
Return tickets to various points at reduced rates, Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months.
SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval,
Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and
Japan Governments.

The attractive features of the Company's route embrace its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS,
(second to none in the World), the LUXURANCE OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL
TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at recent Chicago World's
Exhibition), and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY
through which the Railway passes.

THE DINING CARS and MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated
by the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unexcelled.

For further information, Maps, Guide, Books, Rates of Passage, &c., apply to

Hongkong, 27th November, 1899.

NORTHERN PACIFIC
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, KOBE,
AND YOKOHAMA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM
HONGKONG.

FOR VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA,

IN CONNECTION WITH

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO

Saint Francis... 3,877 W. Attree... Dec. 20.

City of Dublin... 3,328 J. R. Roe... Dec. 30.

Bronckhorst... 3,567 G. E. Elliott... Jan. 13.

ALSO

FOR PORTLAND, OREGON,

IN CONNECTION WITH

OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVI-
GATION COMPANY.

Monmouth... 3,874 W. A. Evans... Dec. 23.

Abercrombie... 3,377 J. J. Murray... Jan. 27.

THE attention of Passengers is directed to
the very cheap rates offered by the Line.

HONGKONG TO LONDON 47.

Excellent accommodation. First-class Ta-
bles. DOCTOR and STEWARDESS carried.

HONGKONG TO NEW YORK 41.

The Railroad travelling is second to none on
the American Continent. Magnificent Scenery
of the ROCKY and CASCADE MOUNTAINS.
The YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK route.
Passengers to EUROPE may proceed by one of
the first class ATLANTIC MAIL LINES.

HONGKONG TO TACOMA 28.

Rates of Passage to other points on application.

Special rates allowed to members of Govern-
ment Service.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific
Coast Ports, and to Canadian and United
States Ports.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States
Ports should be in quadruplicate; and one
copy must be sent forward by the steamer to
the Freight Agent, Tacoma, Wash., or Port-
land, Or. (whichever may be the destination of
the steamer).

Parcels must be sent to our Office (with
address marked in full) by 5 P.M., on the day
previous to sailing.

For further information apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1899. [4]

CALIFORNIA AND ORIENTAL
STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

IN CONNECTION WITH

THE ATCHESON TOPEKA & SANTA
FE RAILROAD CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM

HONGKONG TO SAN DIEGO

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND

HONOLULU.

Taking Cargo and Passengers to JAPAN PORTS,
HONOLULU and SAN FRANCISCO, THE
UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL and
SOUTH AMERICA, &c.

Strathgyle... 3,023 about Dec. 30

Carlisle City... 3,002 about Jan. 10

Belgian King... 3,379 about Jan. 20

Carnarvonshire... 3,920 about Jan. 31

THE Steamship

"STRATHGYLE,"

will be despatched for SAN DIEGO VIA

KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU,

on SATURDAY, the 30th instant.

Through Bills of Lading issued to any point
in the United States.

Cargo will be received on board until 5 p.m.
the day previous to sailing. Parcel packages
will be received at the OFFICE until the same
time. All parcels should be marked to address
in full. Value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany cargo des-
tined to points beyond San Diego, should be
sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the
Collector of Customs, San Diego.

For further information as to Freight or
Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, China and Japan.

Hongkong, 11th December, 1899. [1530]

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL
STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO

JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES,

MEXICO,

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA

AND EUROPE.

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,

AND OTHER CONNECTING

STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND

HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Doric (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu) Saturday, 23rd Dec., at Noon.

Coptic (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu) Saturday, 20th Jan., 1900, at Noon.

Gadic (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu) Tuesday, 13th Feb., 1900, at Noon.

THE Company's Steamship

"DORIC,"

will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND

SEA, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU,

on SATURDAY, the 23rd December, at Noon.

Steamers of this line pass through the IN-
LAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu,
and passengers are allowed to break their
journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to Eng-
land, France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic
lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities
of the United States or Canada. Rates, and
particulars of the various Routes may be ob-
tained upon application.

Special rates (First-class only) are granted
to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military,
Diplomatic and Civil Services, to European
Officials in the service of China and Japan, and
to Government officials and their families.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-em-
barking at San Francisco for China or Japan
(or vice versa) within one year, will be allowed
a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does
not apply to through fares for China and Japan
to Europe.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to
address in full; and same will be received at
the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day
previous to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo des-
tined to points beyond San Francisco, in the
United States, should be sent to the Company's
Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs,
San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or
Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company,
Queen's Building.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.

Hongkong, 30th November, 1899. [4]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR

STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA,

ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN

PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA,
PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL and
AMERICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"COROMANDEL,"

Captain F. W. Vibert, R.N.R., carrying Her
Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from
this for BOMBAY, &c., on SATURDAY, the 23rd
instant, at Noon, taking Passengers and
Cargo for the above Ports.

Islands and Valuables, all Cargo for France,
and Tea for London (under arrangement) will
be transhipped at Colombo into a steamer
proceeding direct to Marseilles and London.

Other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed
via Bombay with Transhipment.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4
P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and
Value of all Packages are required.

Shippers are particularly requested to note
the terms and conditions of the Company's
Bills of Lading.

For further Particulars apply to

H. A. RITCHIE,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 9th December, 1899. [1510]

Mails.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)



PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.
Tosa Maru	YOKOHAMA (DIRECT)	To-Morrow, 13th Dec., at 4 P.M.
H. Fraser	VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE	THURSDAY, 14th Dec., at 4 P.M.
Riojun Maru	U.S.A. via SHANGHAI (WOSUNG), Kobe and YOKOHAMA	FRIDAY, 15th Dec., at Noon.
J. W. Ekstrand	MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANT- WERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID	THURSDAY, 21st Dec., at 4 P.M.
Hakata Maru	NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKO-	SATURDAY, 23rd Dec., at 4 P.M.
Kagoshima Maru	HAMA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	FRIDAY, 29th Dec., at 4 P.M.
R. Nunome	MARSEILLES, LONDON, and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO & PORT SAID	FRIDAY, 29th Dec., at 4 P.M.
Yanata Maru		
A. E. Moses		
Futami Maru		
J. Thom		
Awa Maru		

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's
Local Branch Office at No. 7, Praya Central.

A. S. MIHARA,
Manager.

Hongkong, 5th December, 1899.

NORDDEUTSCHER

LOYD.

(Freight Service.)

